UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

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OCS RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ALTERNATIVE USE PROGRAMMATIC EIS

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PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

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THURSDAY MAY 25, 2006

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COURTYARD LONG BEACH DOWNTOWN
500 EAT FIRST STREET
LONG BEACH, CA

MODERATOR

BOB MOORE

PANEL:

JOAN BARMINSKI

SANDY BUTTERFIELD LYNNETTE VESCO MAURICE HILL

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

2	7:00 P.M.
3	MS. PARKS: My name is Mary Jane Parks.
4	I am with Aqua Energy Group. We are a Seattle-based
5	developer. I have a question for Maurice about how
6	you would foresee working with existing State Agencies
7	that already have fairly strong jurisdiction in
8	California. For example, the California Coastal
9	Commission.
10	MR. HILL: Sure. We would work closely
11	with all the State Agencies, State, Federal and Local
12	Agencies in the review of any project that's located
13	on the Federal Outer Continental Shelf. And with
14	respect to the California Coastal Commission, they
15	would be involved through the federal consistency
16	review process. And we would work closely with them
17	definitely. Does that answer your question?
18	MS. PARKS: Yes. So, with consistencies
19	the Clear Water Act also?
20	MR. HILL: Yes. Absolutely.
21	Environmental Protection Agency if there is if
22	there is an MPDS type permit involved in that. You
23	know, as we do our NEPA Analysis, we would ask Federal
24	and State Agencies to be cooperating Agencies in that

process and to work closely with us as we put together

1 the NEPA documents. 2 Any follow-up? MR. MOORE: MS. PARKS: Another question if you don't 3 4 mind? 5 MR. MOORE: No, I don't mind at all. This is for Sandy. Mary Jane 6 MS. PARKS: 7 Parks again. You mention that in the short term, that off 8 shore wind would have faster commercial development in shallow -- was is shallow water -- it 9 would? Does that mean State waters in California or 10 11 is that -- that's what you would consider shallow 12 that in Federal waters. water. Is What is the definition. 13 14 MR. BUTTERFIELD: I think there is shallow 15 water both in State and in Federal waters. For 16 example, Cape Wind is very shallow water, and that's 17 in Federal water. But, obviously, there is -- as you 18 get close to the Coast -- that's where water 19 necessarily has to get shallow. So, I haven't 20 differentiated. I've simply said -- the economics 21 favor shallow water and close to shore. 22 And, so, whenever there is an opportunity 23 for a developer to look at a variety of sites, they 24 will choose a site that's as close as they can, but in

shallow water. Now, I think that there is also other

considerations that might push them further away. For example, in Cape Wind's case, I think it was they are outside of State -- the three-mile limit -- State limit, and I can't tell you all of the reasons that they chose that; but I am sure some of them are economical. I really wasn't trying to say anything about jurisdiction. I was really only saying the economics favor shallow water and close to shore. in California, there is not much I mean we define shallow water as shallow water. something as water depths less than 20 meters. MS. PARKS: Well, I quess my follow-up would be -- I mean just in general -- does the Mineral Management Service foresee off shore wind playing a short-term role in California? We haven't heard of HILL: proposals yet off of California. But that doesn't mean to say that we won't get them. As Sandy said, it depends on water depth. And, you know, over the next five to seven years, in waters greater than three miles off shore, that's fairly deep. MR. MOORE: Anyone else have any

questions? All right. There will be an opportunity to comment formally later. Please state your name and organization you represent.

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MR. BELL: Okay. My name is Benjamin Bell. I work for Clipper Wind Power in Carpenteria, California. I had a question for you Mr. Moore. With your experience in the Bureau of Land Management, what similarities do you see between this process and say sighting wind turbines on BLM Land on shore?

MR. MOORE: Interesting. You probably are aware that the Argonne National Laboratory recently completed a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for on-shore wind energy development for the Bureau of Land Management, and the action -- the proposed action there -- was to amend Land Use Plans for the Bureau of Land Management to either allow consideration of proposals for wind energy development or specifically to not allow them.

And that was after an examination of areas that would be suitable for wind energy development in the first place; and, obviously, places where they are not suitable either because of the wind or because of things like designated wilderness.

So, it was a -- 54 Land Use Plans were amended to provide specific zoning allocations for or against wind energy development. And what the purpose of that was -- was to enable people a more streamlined approach to submitting wind energy development

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1	proposals on lands under BLM jurisdiction. That's not
2	to say they just have a free pass, but it would make
3	a more straightforward process. And that's much like
4	what's going on here is to prepare a Programmatic
5	Environmental Impact Statement to address the high
6	level issues associated with renewable energy
7	development off shore; so that proposals that come
8	forward can tier off of that and go forward.
9	MR. BELL: Thank you.
10	MR. MOORE: You surprised me. Any other
11	questions? You have another question?
12	MS. PARKS: If I am allowed.
13	MR. MOORE: You can have all the questions
14	you like. But limit them to three minutes because we
15	have a lot of people here.
16	MS. PARKS: What is the average permitting
17	time for an on-shore wind project?
18	MR. HILL: I can't answer that question
19	actually. Sandy, do you know?
20	MR. BUTTERFIELD: I don't think I can
21	answer that question either. I bet Ben Bell could
22	answer that question.
23	MR. BELL: [Speaking Away From Mic]
24	MR. MOORE: Would you mind stating your
25	answer again. This is fun.

MR. BELL: My name is Benjamin Bell. with Clipper Wind of Carpenteria, Power out And the answer to the question is, California. generally, our Land Based Applications -- it could take two to three years. It's very site specific, Projects in Texas, for example, can be permitted in a very short term; whereas, obviously, projects like Cape Wind where they are trying to develop that, they have taken over five years trying to develop it.

MR. HILL: I will just point out that the Cape Wind Project was proceeding prior to the passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

MR. MOORE: Anymore questions? Well, we are about to come to the time when we start talking about scoping comments and providing comments to us about what you think this project ought to look like and what kind of things you would like Minerals Management Service to look at in the preparation of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement.

As Maurice said, public scoping started with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on May 5th, and scoping will continue for 60 days until July 5th -- the draft EIS coming out in February. Further comments, opportunities to

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comment now, scoping comments -- not only here in Public Meetings -- but also on the Web, by mail, comment cards, a variety of ways during this Public Scoping period, and then when the draft Environmental Impact Statement comes out, there will be an opportunity to review the analysis of the proposal and the rule and to provide comments back to Minerals Management Service for another 60-day period.

And at that time, we will have something tangible to look at in terms of analysis of what we think might happen with these various kinds of development and provide a more significant opportunity to address those analyses with you recommendations on how they could be made better; where some errors might have been made or something else.

So, it's a very significant opportunity to contribute to the analysis by reviewing the draft and submitting comments. And the thing we are going to provide here is the opportunity to come forward and [microphone feedback] -- that's called the Operator behind the microphone doing that -- that's me -- and come forward and provide us with your comments on the Environmental Impact Statement. And, once again, there are more ways to do that than speaking here tonight.

And I just want to -- one more time --

remind you of those. The most convenient way to make comments for us right now is on our website. And, once again, on the poster over here on the side, shows you those ways to comment. You can check that out after the slide is off the screen and before you leave. It's also in the handout material that you were provided.

Certainly, a good way to provide comments -- you were given a comment card when you signed in this evening -- you can write your comments on that card and hand it to us before you leave. It's a piece of paper actually. We call it a card because we used to produce them on card stock. And we figured what's the point. Just heavier to carry around. And, also, if you have a lot of things that you'd like to send us -- publications, reports, work that you've done or something else, you can use the address on that form and simply send us the material to the address that was shown there. Or, you can simply use regular mail and type up your comments and send them to us that way. There are a lot of ways to do it. Please use at least one, and get some comments to us. We would appreciate that.

For your remarks tonight -- and a least a couple of people have signed up to provide comments to

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us this evening -- we'd like you to come up to the podium, speak directly into the microphone. State your name, the organization that you represent. I don't have nerve enough to tell you I'm going to limit your comment period time for any length of time. I don't think we have that big a crowd; so, we really are interested in hearing what you have to say. If you have materials that you brought with you that you can leave with us, please do so. We will get a transcript of what you say; but if you can leave us a copy of your prepared remarks or anything that you'd like to add to supplement those remarks, we'd sure like to have them.

So, the -- in the order of the -- when they signed in, we will call the first speaker, Lisa Goldy. Hubb Sea World Research Institute. You have to get pretty close to that microphone.

MS. GOLDY: I'll do my best. Okay. My name is Lisa Goldy, and I represent Hubb Sea World Research Institute. Hubb Sea World Research Institute submitted comments to the Minerals Management Service Rules Processing Team on February 28, 2006, in response to the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making published by the Minerals Management Service on December 30, 2005. This development of a new program

under Section 388 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorizes the MMS to issue leases for the use of current or former energy production facilities on the outer-continental shelf for other authorized Marine-related purposes.

Our Institute would further offer that most Aquaculture in the United States is conducted at shore-based or near-shore facilities. Expansion within these areas is limited by poor water quality, commercial and recreational development and use. Expansion of U.S. Aquaculture, therefore, must include OCS waters. Locating Aquaculture in the OCS provides substantial benefit, including large volumes of water to support large scale production, excellent water quality to promote seafood health and a geographic remoteness that minimizes user conflicts.

In this context, existing oil and gas production platforms provide an ideal setting, as well as significant infrastructure support, for off-shore seafood production. Hubb Sea World Research Institute wishes to express its gratitude to the MMS for allowing us to comment, and we would further offer our help in developing rules that would govern the use of off-shore platforms for the support of Aquaculture. And thank you so much. I appreciate it.

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MR. MOORE: Thank you. Our next speaker is Mary Jane Parks.

MS. PARKS: Hello, my name is Mary Jane Parks. I'm with Aqua Energy Group of Mercer Island, Washington. We would like to provide some written comments subsequent to this public meeting; however, in the interest of supporting the Programmatic EIS, I thought I would like to make an oral comment. Aqua Energy Group is currently in the permitting process of the Macabe Washington Off-Shore Pilot Project. It's an off-shore wave energy project using four buoys that would develop about one megawatt of electricity and deliver to the grid using Sub-CE Cable.

So, we have pioneered the permitting process for off-shore wave energy in the United States, working with nine agencies for a quasicommercial power plant. There have been other permits issued to off-share energy, but they haven't gone through a commercial permitting process as Aqua Energy has, and we are almost completed with our preliminary draft Environmental Assessment. So, I just offer that so that Aqua Energy would be available to provide advice or other comment to your Programmatic EIS.

After having listened to your presentation today, also as a Citizen of the United States, I would

just say -- run and develop your EIS. Because we have such a strong need for renewables. We have a global warming issue that we need to address in this country, and I hope that the Minerals Management Service will get as much Federal and State support to develop a streamlined permitting process so that we can help develop these sectors and get them on their way to commercial development as quickly and as environmentally sound as possible.

A couple of specifics I would like to say on your Programmatic EIS, whether or not you are going to address the impact of replacement of traditional power; that is, are you going to have as an advantage the removal of greenhouse gas emissions as a benefit and address some of those benefits in terms of air and water quality impacts? Are you going to address and have an expected timeline of scoping meetings and the review by Agencies in the Programmatic EIS?

For instance, if your EIS schedule is to be completed in 16 months, is that a good rule of thumb that a developer could expect to have their EIS completed within that timeframe or less? And how are you going to address, perhaps, competing permit applications for the same -- generally the same -- area. Is it going to be first come, first served?

1 Are you going to allot different megawatt developments 2 for those different five alternative uses? 3 you going to address permitting applications? 4 maybe our comment might be -- once 5 application is submitted, there must be a specific 6 time period in which construction or permitting 7 application, Ι guess, first must be followed 8 thereafter. And also, I just had a question about what 9 10 you had placed up there -- a bullet -- alternatives to 11 the project. What -- if you could define what 12 alternatives to the projects would be -- because if 13 the Programmatic EIS is only for looking at those five 14 alternative uses or areas, what do you mean by 15 alternatives to the project? Does that mean not having them at all, which would be tragic? 16 I think that concludes my comments. Thank 17 18 you. 19 MR. MOORE: Thank you very much. Did you 20 have anything you can leave wit us? Or will you be 21 sending materials to us? 22 Well, I can send them. MS. PARKS: 23 Thank you. Anyone else have MR. MOORE: 24 nay comments? It wasn't a requirement to say you were

going to have comments when you signed in. And if you

thought about it and changed your mind and would like t provide us with some formal comments, we would really appreciate it. Any takers? Great opportunity. Okay. Anybody else have anymore questions? Panel have any questions for anyone? Can anybody think of a reason why we ought to keep staying here?

MR. HILL: I do have a couple of comments I would like to make. Bob, I think you covered this, but regardless of how you make your comments, whether it is tonight or whether it's on the comment card, in writing or on the website, all comments will be treated the same way.

So, just be aware of that. July 5th is the deadline for those comments. And, also, you'd be interested in knowing that all the comments that we do receive in the scoping process are, of course, being recorded by the Court Reporter here, and they will all be posted on our website as soon as we can, plus our guy in National Lab is preparing for us a Scoping Report from all the Scoping Meetings that we're holding in the country, and there are nine other Scoping Meetings that we're holding. Our next two on the West Coast will be in Portland on June 6th and in San Francisco on June 8th.

So, if there are no further comments, I

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1	will close this Public Scoping Meeting. Thank you
2	very much for your attendance.
3	(Whereupon, at 8:00 p.m., the meeting was
4	adjourned.)
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